FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Notification, dated 21st September 1896.

It is hereby notified for the information of Sandal Merchants that the "Classification under the new or Bombay system" published under Notification, dated 2nd September, printed at page 853, Part II. of the *Mysore Gazette* No. 37, dated 17th September 1896, is as follows :—

1. Class or Vilayat budh consists per kandi of 21 maunds from 15 to 20 more or less billets thoroughly sound and each weighing 21 lbs. and upwards. This class is very much superior to the 1st class of the old classification.

2. Class or China budh consists per kandi of 21 maunds from 30 to 40 billets more or less, each billet weighing from 11 to 20 lbs., a few billets having small cracks, knots and holes in each lot. This class is much superior to the old 2nd class.

3. Panjam consists per kandi of 21 maunds, 100 to 125 billets, each piece weighing from 5 to 10 lbs., a few billets in each lot having small knots, cracks and hollows. This class is made up of billets which used to be included in the old 3rd and 4th classes.

4. Billets of short length or Ghotla. These pieces, from 10 to 34" in length, which used to be included in the old 2nd, 3rd and 4th classes, are now classed under this head. In this class thick pieces form the 1st class and thin pieces the 2nd class.

5. Class or Ghut Badala consists per kandi of 21 maunds from 40 to 60 pieces or billets weighing 9 lbs. and upwards with knots and cracks and small hollows at both ends, not more than 6" in length. Billets in this class are not planed, nor are their edges rounded off.

Root, 1st class, consists per kandi of 21 maunds from 20 to 25 pieces, each weighing 20 lbs. and above.

Root, 2nd class, consists per kandi of 21 maunds from 30 to 60 pieces, each weighing not less than 9 lbs., nor more than 20 lbs.

Root, 3rd class, small roots below 9 lbs. in weight but not less than 3 lbs. each. Side roots not weighing less than 3 lbs. are also included in this class.

Root, 4th class, consists of roots and side roots less than 3 lbs. each.

Jajpokal, 1st class, consists per kandi of 21 maunds from 30 to 60 pieces, each weighing not less than 10 lbs.

Jajpokal, 2nd class, consists per kandi of 21 maunds from 60 to 100 pieces, each weighing less than 10 lbs. but not below 3 lbs.

Bagaradad consists per kandi of 21 maunds, 150 to 200 solid pieces weighing not less than 3 lbs. and not more than 4 lbs. each.

Ain-Bagar consists per kandi of 21 maunds from 200 to 300 pieces solid, cracked and hollow, each weighing less than 3 lbs. but not less than 1 lb.

Large chilta or Cheria consists of pieces and chips less than 1 lb. each, but not less than ½ lb.

Ain chilta, 1st class, consists of pieces and chips not fit for Cheria class.

Ain chilta, 2nd class, consists of small heartwood chips and those formerly included in Chilta and Hatri chiltas.

Hatri chilta.—This class consists of heartwood chips obtained by planing billets with Hatri or "Randha" (plane).

Saw dust.—Same as old class.

Milva chilta.—Same as old class.

Basola Bukni.—Same as old class.

Cheg milva.—As before.

I. CAMPBELL WALKER, *Col.*,
Conservator of Forests.

Notification, dated 2nd September 1896.

It is hereby notified for general information that the annual auction sales of sandalwood, the produce of Mysore, will be held in the undermentioned places, on the dates specified against each, by the Deputy Commissioner and Forest Officer of the respective districts :—

District.	*Name of koti.*	*Date of auction sales.*
Mysore ..	.. Hunsur ..	.. 28th November 1896.
Do .	.. Seringapatam ..	.. 1st December 1896.
Bangalore ..	.. Bangalore ..	.. 4th do
Hassan ..	.. Hassan ..	.. 7th do
Kadur ..	.. Chikmagalur ..	.. 10th do
Shimoga ..	.. Shimoga ..	.. 15th do
Do ..	.. Sagar ..	.. 18th do
Do ..	.. Tirthahalli ..	.. 22nd do

2. The public are informed that sandalwood has this year been assorted or classified under two different systems :—

(i) The old system in the Bangalore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga district kotis.

(ii) The new or Bombay system in the Mysore district kotis as an experimental measure.

3. The weights used will be the same as hitherto.

4. The following statement exhibits the approximate quantities of various classes of sandalwood which will be offered for sale at each koti.

Description of sandalwood.	Classification under the old system.												Description of sandalwood.	Classification under the new or Bombay system.			
	Bangalore koti.		Hassan koti.		Chikmagalur koti.		Shimoga koti.		Sagar koti.		Tirthahalli koti.			Hunsur koti.		Seringapatam koti.	
	T.	cwt.	T.	cwt.	T.	cwt.	T.	cwt.	T.	cwt.	T.	cwt.		T.	cwt.	T.	cwt.
First class billet	1	...	...	5	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	Vilayat budh	1	...	...	10
Second do	...	5	1	5	2	5	3	5	1	...	...	2	China budh	20	...	30	...
Third do	1	10	7	10	5	5	12	15	8	...	4	...	Pancham	28	..	89	...
Fourth do	45	15	30	...	44	...	32	10	12	..	7	...	Billets of short length (1st class) Ghatla ...	3	...	5	...
Fifth do	7	...	10	...	10	10	37	....	25	...	14	...	Do (2nd class) ...	2	...	1	...
Billets of short length	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghut Bada'a	50	...	30	...
Roots (large)	21	...	35	..	(a)33	...	66	5	40	...	25	...	Roots (1st class)	25	...	25	...
Do (small)	3	15			(b) 5	...	8	...	4	...	2	...	Do (2nd class)	25	...	12	...
Do (branches)	1	5			(c) 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do (3rd class)	20	...	8	...
Jajpokal (large)	18	...	61	5	30	...	94	...	65	...	43	...	Do (4th class)	7	...	7	...
Do (small)	3	5			11	...							Jajpokal (1st class)	50	...	25	...
Bagaradad	2	15	6	...	5	5	26	...	9	...	13	10	Do (2nd class)	40	15	15	...
Ain or cheg bagar	1	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bagaradad	5	...	12	...
Powder (saw dust)	...	2	...	5	..	10	1	...	...	15	9	...	Ain bagar	5	...	14	...
Ain chilta (large)	1	10	1	...	6	5	15	10	15	...	16	...	Cheria	5	...	5	...
Do (small)	...	...	2	..									Ain chilta (1st class)	4	...	6	...
Do (ketne)	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do (2nd class)	6	...	6	10
Hutri chilta	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hutri chilta	1	...	2	10
Milva chilta	17	10	30	...	21	5	30	...	12	...	9	...	Saw dust (powder)	1	..	...	10
Basola bukni	1	15	10	...	14	..	14	15	5	10	6	8	Milva chilta	30	...	50	...
Koita chilta	...	...	1	10	3	10	9	...	2	...	1	...	Basola bukni	7	...	10	...
													Cheg milva	...	...	5	...
													Last year's roots	113	15	12	15
													Special class	...	10	...	...
Total ...	135	15	200	...	200	...	350	...	200	...	150	...	Total ...	450	...	371	15

(a) Red roots.
(b) Yellow roots.
(c) Side roots.

5. *Terms of sale.*—The following revised rules for the sale of sandalwood by public auction in Mysore, approved by Government in Notification No. 15320—R. F. 155-92, dated 15th March 1895, are published for general information :—

I.—Procedure.

1. Every auction sale shall be held by the Forest Officer in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner of the district, or other officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner.

2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser. Should any lot be disputed, it shall be again put up and re-sold.

3. Each purchaser shall, immediately after a lot has been knocked down to him, sign his name, opposite the number and specification of the lot bought by him, in a book provided for the purpose. Such signature shall be held as an admission on his part of having bought such lot. The lot thus sold shall remain intact till weighment by the Forest Officer under para 6 of these Rules.

II.—Payments how to be made.

4. Immediatly after the sale, each purchaser will be furnished with a memo showing the total amount due by him and with a letter of advice to pay immediately 25 per cent of such amount as deposit into the Taluk Treasury at the place, or if there is no such treasury, to pay the same into the nearest Taluk Treasury, before the close of the third day from the date of sale. A receipt for the deposit money will be granted by the Treasury Officer, and must be presented to the Forest Officer before the close of the fifth day. The Forest Officer will initial the receipt and enter on its face the date of presentation. Should any purchaser fail to comply with this regulation, the Forest Officer shall be at liberty to re-sell forthwith all or any portion of the sandalwood purchased by such defaulter, who shall bear any loss, but shall not participate in any profit that may arise. The amount due by such defaulter shall be recovered as a revenue demand. To meet the convenience of intending large and recognized purchasers, deposits in advance will be received from them in currency notes sent by post duly registered to the address of the "Officer in charge of the State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore," or by remittances through the Madras Bank in favor of that officer or cash paid into that treasury. Such deposits do not bind the Forest Department to sell the wood to the depositors or to show them any indulgence which is not shown to others, or to exempt them from their liability to these rules. The Officer in charge of the Huzur Treasury shall give intimation to the Inspector General of Forests of all receipts of deposits the same day they are credited at the treasury, for communication to the Forest Officers concerned, and adjust such deposits as instructed by the Inspector General of Forests. Unutilized deposits shall be returned to the party concerned on the certificate of the Inspector General of Forests.

5. The whole quantity purchased by each merchant must be paid for within ninety days from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit money already paid in shall lapse to the Government and shall not be counted as part payment. The sandalwood not paid for shall be re-sold. Moneys due may be paid into the treasury of the taluk in which the koti is situated, or into the District Treasury, but into no other, except in cases where the purchasers are permitted to pay into any other Government Treasury. Depositors under the above para may pay into the Huzur Treasury the balance due for their sandalwood purchases at each koti, and the receipt granted by the Huzur Treasury on that account shall be regarded by the officer selling as payment. The Huzur Treasury Officer shall give intimation of all such payments to the Inspector General of Forests for communication to Forest Officers concerned.

III.—Weighing out and Delivery of Wood.

6. The Forest Officer, or, in his absence, any other officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner, shall personally weigh out the whole quantity of wood bought by each purchaser, and this weighing out of the wood sold in each koti must be completed within three months from the date of sale. When weighing, should any surplus be found, it shall be taken out, and should any deficiency occur, the officer weighing will make up the full tale of wood, stamp every piece that can be stamped, and take such precautions as shall preclude the lots being tampered with before final removal.

The full tale of wood having been thus once made up, all loss which may afterwards arise from driage or other causes shall be borne entirely by the purchaser, who shall be warned to attend at the weighing out of his lots. Should he not appear in person or by duly constituted agent, the Forest Officer or the officer deputed for weighing, shall weigh out, stamp and seal the lots at his own convenience, and no complaint afterwards made by the purchaser will be attended to. The expenditure incurred in weighing out wood will be borne by the Government, but all expenses necessary for the final removal of the wood from the koti shall be borne by the purchaser. Nothing shall prevent a Forest Officer from weighing out wood to any purchaser who wants early delivery upon full payment of the amount due thereon.

7. No wood can be removed by any purchaser until it has been paid for in full, and until a "License to remove" shall have been obtained from the Forest Officer.

IV.—Koti Rent.

8. Wood weighed out, stamped and paid for under the preceding sections may be removed at any time within 90 days from date of sale without payment of koti rent. Such wood, if left in the kotis for more than 90 days from date of sale, shall be charged with koti rent at the rate of 4 annas per khandi or 1 rupee per ton per mensem from date of sale for superior sorts, and 2 annas per khandi or 8 annas per ton for inferior sorts, such as milva, chilta and white chips. If the wood be not removed within six months from date of sale, the same shall, after ten days' notice to the purchaser, be sold by public auction for the recovery of rent and cost, after due publicity of the sale, subject to full payment at once and immediate removal, and the balance of sale proceeds, if any, shall be paid to the original purchaser. If, before such sale is concluded, the original purchaser tenders the rent due and cost, he shall be allowed to remove his wood. The Inspector General of Forests may remit any portion of rent not exceeding three months' rent in any case on sufficient grounds being shown.

V.—Licenses to remove.

9. No wood can be removed from the koti till a "License to remove sandalwood," signed by the Forest Officer in charge shall have been obtained, and all holders of such licenses shall be bound to abide by the conditions laid down in such licenses. Any trader or other person infringing the terms of his license, or not returning his license on the expiration of the time allowed, shall be liable to be dealt with under the conditions prescribed in Section 40 of the Mysore Forest Rules. All time-expired licenses shall be considered as null and void, and extension of time shall not be granted, except on the ground of special and cogent reasons, and under Deputy Commissioner's orders.

VI.—General.

10. In conformity with standing rules, no sandalwood can be sold by private individuals within the Mysore Territories, or be moved from place to place without a license to be granted by the Forest Officer in charge of the range.

11. The Forest Officer in charge shall be at liberty, with the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner or the officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner, if such be present, and failing their presence, on his own responsibility, to stop the sale at any time without giving any reason to the intending purchasers.

Notification, dated 15th September 1896.

The Government having sanctioned the substitution of English Avoirdupois pound-weights, equivalent to Rs. $38\frac{8}{9}$, for the pound-weight now in use at the Government Sandal Kotis, the new standard will be adopted at all the kotis from 1897. But all sandalwood purchased before 31st December 1896 will be weighed and issued according to the current pound-weight.

The uniform weights of English standard to be introduced with their equivalents in rupees are noted below :—

1 oz.=$2\frac{31}{72}$ rupees weight.
1 lb.=$38\frac{8}{9}$ do
1 cwt.=$4355\frac{5}{9}$ do
1 ton=$87111\frac{1}{9}$ do

Standard scales and weights will be available in all the kotis with which the weights in use may be tested.

C. APPAIYA, for *Conservator of Forests in Mysore.*

Notice, dated Manantoddy, 14th October 1896.

1. Tenders are invited for the contract to cut and remove all timber trees except large teak standing on a line about four miles long in the Mavanhalla reserved forest in the Chedaleth range, an exact description of which will be given on application to the undersigned. A deposit of Rs. 20 must accompany each tender.

Tenders must be superscribed "Tender for timber."

2. The contract will expire on the 30th June 1897.

3. Tenders will be opened on the 15th November 1896 by the District Forest Officer, North Malabar, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all tenders.

4. Tenders must give the rates as shown below :—

Teak	10 c. ft. and above.. ..	..	per c. ft.
	less than 10 c. ft ..	.	do
Vengay	.... ..	..	do
Matti	.... ..	..	do
Benteak	.... ..	..	do
Blackwood..	....	..	do
Nerala	.... ..	..	do
Jal	.... ..	..	do
Other timber	.... ..	..	per ton.

5. The measurements of all logs will be calculated according to Kania Lall's decimal system.

6. Each batch of timber prepared must be stored in convenient depôts to facilitate taking measurements. Each batch must be paid for before removal.

II. For the contract to cut and remove dead standing timber trees in the several blocks of the Chedaleth range, tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 and superscribed "Tenders for dead timber trees," They will be opened by the District Forest Officer on the 15th November.

Tenderers should specify the rates they are willing to pay per cubic foot for all the dead timbers.

III. For the right to collect oranges from the Tholpatti orange grove for a period of three years from 1st January 1897 to 31st December 1899, a deposit of Rs. 30 must accompany each tender, and the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 50 with the District Forest Officer for the due fulfilment of his contract, which sum will be returned or deducted from the last instalment of the terms of the contract.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for oranges" and will be opened on the 15th November 1896 by the District Forest Officer, North Malabar, who reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the amount of his tender in three equal instalments.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. FIREMAN, *Dt. Forest Officer, North Malabar.*

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Notice, dated 27th October 1896.

The depositors of the Mysore Government Savings Bank, Tumkur district, are hereby requested to send their Pass books to the undersigned for annual adjustment of interest for the year 1895-96.

T. MIR KAMALUDDIN ALI KHAN, *Treasury Officer.*

KADUR DISTRICT.

Notification, dated 6th October 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lands in the Bhiredevaru village, Koppa taluk, Kadur district, applied for for coffee cultivation, will be sold by public auction at 11 A. M. on Monday the 7th December 1896 at Hariharpur before the Amildar of the Koppa taluk, subject to confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner of this district.

2. The sale shall be by public auction under the usual conditions and the land shall be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price, *viz.*, Rs. 10 per acre. The deposit of one-fourth of the upset price made by the applicant shall, if the land be knocked down to him at the auction, be credited towards his deposit of 25 per cent of the purchase money, and it shall be refunded to him if the land is purchased by any other person in the auction.

3. The upset price fixed as above shall include survey expenses and the right of Government to all reserved trees, except sandal, which will always be reserved absolutely by Government.

4. The highest bidder should, immediately after the close of the sale, pay a deposit of 25 per cent of the purchase money, inclusive of the deposit referred to in para 2, and the remainder before sunset on the fifteenth day from the date of sale. In default of payment, within the prescribed period, of the full amount of purchase money, the deposit after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale shall be forfeited to Government and the property shall be re-sold and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold, provided that in any case in which the enforcement of this condition may involve undue hardship it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to submit the necessary recommendation for the order of Government.

If the proceeds of the sale which is eventually made be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be recoverable from him by the Deputy Commissioner as an arrear of land revenue.

5. The land sold under these rules shall be held free of assessment for the first three years and on half assessment for the next two years, full assessment being payable from and after the sixth year. But before the concession is granted, the purchaser must bind himself in writing to pay the full assessment from the first year in the event of his resigning the land after cutting down the timber on it or